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09/923,809	08/07/2001	Stephane Kasriel	155.1006.01	9660
54092	7590	02/28/2006	EXAMINER	
NORTH OAKS PATENT AGENCY 45 ISLAND ROAD NORTH OAKS, MN 55127			BATAILLE, PIERRE MICHE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2186	
DATE MAILED: 02/28/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is taken with respect to applicant's communication filed January 20, 2006 responding to Office Action dated July 8, 2005. Applicant's amendment and or arguments have been considered with the results that follow.
2. Claims 1-28 are under examination in the application.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed January 10, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for at least the following remarks.

As one of ordinary skill in the art knows, it is common nature to cache contents of web pages to minimize variable long trips across the Internet from source to users for requested WEB pages. By storing frequently accessed web pages and static content of a Web page at a location closer to the user's browser, a great deal of latency and unpredictable delay in the Internet can be eliminated. This approach is and has been in used for years in the computing environment and the advantage of Internet content caching is well understood in the Internet computing architecture for its quick content accesses. Evidence of all these facts can be found in Applicant's provided IDS reference "Network Caching Guide, Optimizing Web Content Delivery" by Michael A. Goulde. The reference further explains that it is even possible to cache dynamic contents since the dynamic contents have some static contents that can be served from

cache. The caching of content makes the network more efficient and enables better performance.

Although other references are made of record for reference only, the applied references by US 6,405,252 (Gupta et al) in view of US 200/0037400 (Raz et al) are sufficient to cover the claimed invention. As recited in independent claim 7, identifying a set of static information, caching compressed static information in cache and transmitting the set of caching information in response to a user request. The requirement of the claim, given the broadest interpretation is nothing but web caching technique, fetching data content to cache for quick accesses when the data content is requested. This is well known in the Internet technology and widely used to improve response time. This caching technique also involves prefetching, i.e. caching allowing a Web site to store information on a user's machine and later retrieve it.

As previously stated, Raz features a system used to improve the user-perceived performance of the web site server in serving the client with static web pages and non-static web pages where a web page comprises the combination of a static web page or Web page definition and the corresponding web page contents or non-static or dynamic content of the page. How Caching Reduces Bandwidth Requirement features the same on page 14.

A static web page is a web page that does not include browser-supported user input means, other than predefined link selections (i.e., hyperlinks), in its web page definition (see al How Caching Reduces Bandwidth Requirements on page 14 of the Network caching Guide Reference). Any web page that is not a static web page is a

non-static web page or dynamic web page. A non-static web page includes either browser-supported user input means other than predefined link selection in its web page definition, or web page contents of a type capable of soliciting or responding to user input or of generating changes to the visible display of a web page. [See Par. 0071-0075].

Gupta teaches first domain name server coupled to a first network probe server, configured to receive a request from a user for the web page at a first web address; WebServer determining whether it has requested information; WebCache server retrieving static and dynamic content and from memory and sends requested static and dynamic contents to user (Col. 9, Lines 12-34; Col. 10, Lines 18-57].

In view of the se remarks, the rejection over Grupta in view of Raz is maintained and repeated below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 5-24, and 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,405,252 (Gupta et al) in view of US 200/0037400 (Raz et al)

With respect to claim 1, 7, 12, and 17, Gupta teaches the method, ***as illustrated in Fig. 4***, transmitting a web page comprising the steps of: receiving a request for a web page ***[(first domain name server coupled to a first network probe server, configured to receive a request from a user for the web page at a first web address) Col. 9, Lines 32-34]***; ascertaining if a set of related information related to said web page is present in a cache at a first server ***[WebServer determining whether it has requested information) Col. 10, Lines 43-58]***, the set of information comprising a set of static elements of the web page ***[(typical feature of web requests as typically contains static content and dynamic content) [Col. 9, Lines 34-42]***; serving the set of information from the cache to a user in response to said request; and serving a set of dynamic information to the user in response to said user ***[(WebCache server retrieving static and dynamic content and from memory and sends requested static and dynamic contents to user) Col. 10, Lines 18-37]***.

Gupta fails to specifically teach compressed version of static information related to the web page. Although one of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that the recited claimed compressed information referred to static content that is compressed once and sent from the originating server to the client, such as and not limited to persistent data such as hyperlinks, graphics, and text that typically do not change between web page accesses, detailed in applicant's specification on page 5, and as illustrated in Gupta's disclosure. It is known that wireless communications devices and Web or proxy servers use compressed web pages wherein, in response to a request for a Web page, a first portion of the requested Web content is static so as to be

independent of the response received from network sites a second portion of the content is dynamic so as to be determined by the response from the network site. In another alternative, Raz teaches a system used to improve the user-perceived performance of the web site server in serving the client with static web pages and non-static web pages where a web page comprises the combination of a static web page or Web page definition and the corresponding web page contents or non-static or dynamic content of the page, the static web page being predefined link selections (i.e., hyperlinks), in its web page definition and a non-static web page or dynamic web being web page contents of a type capable of soliciting or responding to user input or of generating changes to the visible display of a web page [Par. 0071-0075]; the operation of the client and server in one implementation of a method for streaming static web pages to the client, where the pages transmitted are preferably compressed for transmission to reduce bandwidth requirements and associated content linked to or referenced by the pages can also be compressed for delivery, the streaming manager receiving the web compressed pages, subsequently caches them in the local memory. [See Par. 0035, 0042, and 0051]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have arrived at the claimed feature, a compressed version of static information related to the web page, as taught by Raz in conjunction with the Web page transmission of Gupta, because the caching technique associated with the compressed static web pages would not decrease response time associated with non-static or dynamic Web pages, such as pages which include browser-supported user input mechanisms or request supplemental resources, as taught by Raz [Par. 0011].

With respect to claims 2, 5, 10, 18, 20, Gupta teaches receiving the requests by one of an originating server, a proxy server, and a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 3 and 21, Gupta teaches the compressed information includes a compressed version of said web page and one or more elements in a web page includes at least static elements and dynamic elements [Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 5, Gupta discloses serving the set of compressed information from a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63]; Hawkins additionally discloses serving the set of compressed information from a mirroring server [Fig. 1 & Fig. 4]

With respect to claims 6, 11, 13-14, Gupta teaches ascertaining if said set of compressed information is caches in another location, obtaining said set of compressed information and caching said set of information in said first server [Col. 13, Lines 22-30].

With respect to claims 8 and 19, Gupta suggests the server being selected from a group consisting of an originating server, mirroring server, and a proxy encoder server [Col. 4, Lines 1-11; Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claim 9, Gupta suggests that the location is selected from a group consisting of a client device and a mirroring server [Fig. 1; Col. 5, Lines 54-64; Col. 9, Lines 42-63].

With respect to claims 11, Gupta discloses caching static information at a second location and serving said set of information from said second location to a client device [Col. 10, Liens 43-58].

With respect to claims 15-16 and 25-28, Gupta teaches decompressing is performed by software that is proximate to said client or decompressing is performed automatically by a browser associated with said location [Col. 6, Lines 32-42].

With respect to claims 22-24, Hawkins teaches the software programmed to compare information at said first server or said second server with the compressed static information previously served to a user, calculate the difference and compress the delta information [Col. 14, Lines 10-28; Col. 21, Lines 21-65; Col. 16, Lines 1-21].

6. Claims 4 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,405,252 (Gupta et al) in view of US 2001/0037400 (Raz et al) and further in view of US 6,728,785 (Jungck)

With respect to claims 4, 25, the combined references by Gupta and Raz teaches the invention as claimed, but fails to teach compressed information comprising Huffman tree corresponding to the web page. However, Jungck teaches proxy server receiving content requests from workstation's requesting web pages and web page content from the web server, a compressor to switch from non-compressed storage to compression with the trees defined by the specification, or to compression with specified Huffman

trees [Col. 2, Lines 50-65]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to have arrived at the claimed invention, as Huffman tree can be generated before the compression to save time compressing the data, as taught by Jungck [Col. 4, Lines 60-67].

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 20020032677 teaches the captures of static screen shot images of website homepages; conversion of these screen shots into compressible files and into different sizes; and construction of these screen shots into a relational database allowing search queries into the relational database

"Scalable Web clusters with static and dynamic contents" Casalicchio, E. Colajanni, M., IEEE International Proceedings on Conference Cluster Computing, page(s) 170 – 177, Nov. 2000.

"Intelligent prefetch in WWW using client behavior characterization" Swaminathan, N. Raghavan, S.V., International Symposium on Modeling, Analysis and Simulation of Computer and Telecommunication Systems, page(s) 13 – 19, Sep 2000.

"A schema-based approach to Web engineering: Kuhnke, C. Schneeberger, J. Turk, A., System Sciences, SCHEMA Electronic Documentation Solutions page(s): 10, Jan 2000.

"A survey of web caching schemes for the Internet" ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, Page (s) 36 – 46, Oct. 1999.

"Client-Server Computing In Mobile Environment", Jin Jing, Abdelsalam Helal and Ahmed Elmagarmid, ACM computing Surveys, Vol. 31, No. 2, June 1999.

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

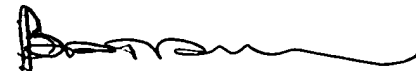
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Pierre-Michel Bataille whose telephone number is (571) 272-4178. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:00A to 4:30P).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew M. Kim can be reached on (571) 272-4182. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Pierre-Michel Bataille
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2186

February 17, 2006

**PIERRE BATAILLE
PRIMARY EXAMINER**